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on the discovery of the right man for the office of director, and doubtless he will have a good deal to say about working details.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

THE Bureau of the Census has supplied the following data concerning deaths from influenza and pneumonia covering twelve weeks ending September 14 to November 30, inclusive.

Cities in Order Affected	First Week	Maximum Week	Week when Death Rate (all Causes) Reached Normal Level	Deaths from Influenza and Pneumonia (all Forms)	
				Number	Number for 1,000 Population
Boston	Sept. 14	4th	10th	4,510	5.7
Worcester	" 21	"	9th	919	5.3
Lowell	" 21	"	8th	534	4.9
Fall River	" 21	"		704 ¹	5.5
Providence	" 21	5th	10th	1,086	4.1
New York	" 21	6th		21,314	4.1
Cambridge	" 28	2d	7th	504	4.5
Syracuse	" 28	4th	9th	915 ¹	5.7
New Haven	" 28	5th		783 ¹	5.1
Washington	" 28	4th	8th	2,082	5.2
Jersey City	" 28				
Pittsburgh	" 28	7th		3,710	6.3
Philadelphia	" 28	4th	9th	13,025	7.4
Indianapolis	" 28	"		584 ¹	2.0
Chicago	" 28	5th		9,133	3.5
Buffalo	" 28	"	9th	2,293	4.8
Baltimore	" 28	4th		3,812	6.4
Milwaukee	" 28	5th		821	1.8
Minneapolis	" 28	"		671 ¹	1.7
Birmingham	" 28	"	7th	622	3.1
Newark	" 28	"		1,873	4.4
Richmond	Oct. 5	3d		667	4.2
Kansas City	" 5	5th		1,085	3.5
New Orleans	" 5	4th		2,134	5.6
Denver	" 5	"		962	
Louisville	" 5	"	7th	735	3.0
Columbus	" 5	"		526	2.3
Cincinnati	" 5	"		1,280	3.1
Nashville	" 5	3d		620	5.2
Atlanta	" 5	4th	5th		
Los Angeles	" 5	5th		1,877	3.3
Cleveland	" 5	"		2,686	3.3
Albany	" 5	4th	8th	592	5.3
Memphis	" 5	3d	7th	534 ¹	3.4
Omaha	" 12	2d		527 ¹	2.9
St. Paul	" 12	6th		624 ¹	2.4
Seattle	" 12	3d		703	
Dayton	" 12	"	6th	533	4.1
Rochester	" 12	"		808	3.1
St. Louis	" 12	4th		1,714	2.2
Oakland	" 12	"		702 ¹	3.3
Grand Rapids	" 12	6th		128 ¹	0.9
Spokane	" 12	3d		233 ¹	
Portland	" 12	4th		676	
San Francisco	" 12	"		2,247	4.7
Toledo	" 12	3d		523	2.0

¹ Deaths for eleven weeks only.

THE RETURN OF CHEMISTS TO THE INDUSTRIES

WHEN the United States entered the European war one of the first problems to be considered was the effect of the draft upon our essential industries. It was early appreciated that in order to maintain our full efficiency it would be necessary to conserve as far as possible our skilled workers and men with technical training. In order that we might not suffer from the depletion of our ranks, steps were taken to secure deferred classification, and later on provision was made to furlough back to industry. This arrangement made it possible for chemical industries to maintain their efficiency and has contributed largely to the effectiveness of our forces in the field.

Up to the time of cessation of hostilities the Industrial Relations Branch of the Chemical Warfare Service had recommended for deferred classification 641 chemists and skilled workers. These recommendations were favorably considered, as a rule, by the local boards, and as a result about 90 per cent. of the men so recommended were put in a deferred class.

Many cases, however, were not brought to the attention of this branch until the men had actually been called into service. Such chemists or skilled workers as were essential to industry were then furloughed in order that the production of war materials might not be retarded. Through this method 156 men had been returned to industry, and at the time of the signing of the armistice 120 more cases were pending in the Adjutant General's office.

As hostilities cease we naturally must again turn to peace-time conditions and look forward to the future development of chemical industry in America. The problem now before the Industrial Relations Branch of the Chemical Warfare Service is to assist chemists in service to secure positions where their training and experience can be used to the best interests of the government. This enormous readjustment is rendered possible through the information gathered by Dr. Charles L. Parsons, secretary of the American Chemical Society, and through the questionnaires sent out by Major

F. E. Breithut, of the Personnel Division of the Chemical Warfare Service.

In order to accomplish results the chemists now in military service who desire to return to chemical industry are being requested to inform the chief of the Industrial Relations Branch concerning their future prospects, while the manufacturers are being asked to designate their requirements for chemists. The administration of this work will be carried out by the Industrial Relations Branch. Any information desired may be obtained by writing to Major Allen Rogers, Chief, Industrial Relations Branch, Chemical Warfare Service, 7th and B Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

AFTER the signing of the armistice, the council reconsidered its vote not to have a meeting this year. It has been definitely decided to hold a brief and somewhat informal meeting at Baltimore. The Baltimore meeting will be held on Friday and Saturday, December 27 and 28. The sessions will take place in Gilman Hall, Homewood, Johns Hopkins University. Sections H and L of the A. A. A. S. will meet in rooms in the same building.

The program has been limited to papers upon psychological work in connection with the war. Owing to the short time at the committee's disposal, it has asked a number of members in service to present papers, instead of following its usual custom of sending a general notice to the members of the association. A number of members have already consented to read papers, and the meeting promises to be an interesting one. The general scheme for the program is as follows: Friday, December 27, at 10 A.M.—a parallel session with Sections H and L; Friday afternoon—a joint session with Sections H and L; Friday at 6:33—the annual dinner followed by a business meeting and smoker; Saturday morning at 9:30—a joint session with Section H; Saturday afternoon—a symposium upon "The future of pure and applied psychology." Friday at 4:30 P.M., Professor E. L. Thorndike, the retiring vice-president of Section H, A. A. A. S., will deliver an address entitled, "Scientific personnel

work in the U. S. army." At 7:30 P.M., Professor E. F. Buchner, the retiring vice-president of Section L, will deliver an address entitled, "Scientific contributions of the Educational Survey." Among others, will be papers upon the work of the psychological examiners, upon the methods of the Committee on Classification of personnel including the trade tests, upon the work of reconstruction and upon the investigations in connection with aviation. It will not be possible this year to send a complete program to the members before the date of the meeting. All members are invited to attend the smoker, whether they are present at the dinner or not.

H. S. LANGFELD,
Secretary

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
December 4, 1918

THE YELLOW FEVER EXPEDITION OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

DR. GEORGE R. VINCENT, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, announces that with the cessation of hostilities in France the foundation is prepared to direct its activities, largely diverted into war channels, back into ways of peace. Its international health board, he said, would renew at once in cooperation with local authorities in South and Central America its combat against yellow fever.

Dr. William C. Gorgas, retired from the post of surgeon general on account of age, soon will sail, to take charge of the foundation's fight against yellow fever. The position of director of yellow fever work, which General Gorgas now occupies, he held until the war compelled him to relinquish it and the foundation to suspend its efforts. Dr. Vincent's statement continues:

Dr. Gorgas will sail within a short time for Central and South America. Dr. N. E. Connor has already preceded him to Guayaquil, on invitation of the government of Ecuador. He will guide the local operations, which will be done by men appointed by the local authorities.

The program which General Gorgas will now actively develop, results from a study of the yellow fever problem by the International Health board, which began its labors in July, 1914.